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eration of the Proprietors) until arrearages are paid.

## Poetry.

### THE REASON WHY.

Why does Kate look so pale, mother?  
Why are her arms so small?  
Why does she never smile, mother?  
Why do her eyes lids fall?

Why does she walk alone, mother,  
As if she had no friend?  
Why does she sigh so oft, mother?  
Is she so near her end?

Why does she breathe so quick, mother,  
To hear the quill rat, mother,  
Of Smith, the village doctor?

Why does she come so oft, mother?  
Can she prolong her days,  
By leaving pills and gifts, mother,  
And singing love sick lays?

'Twas but the other night, mother,  
When Kate lay near my heart,  
She urged me to be good, mother,  
And said we soon must part.

She said she was to go, mother,  
Away from home and me,  
And leave papa and you, mother,  
To dwell near by the sea.

Is it on Jordan's stormy banks, mother,  
Where she is to be carried?  
Shut up, shut up, you little brat—  
She's going to be married!

### THE CHILD'S PRAYER.

BY MISS E. D.

Alas! when years were still so brief,  
I scarce could lip a name,  
My tongue was taught the notes of grief,  
For clouds of sorrow came.  
And now I seek a mother's grave,  
At every evening,  
Oh! could I have the boon I crave,  
I'd slumber at her side.

I leave the birds that sing so sweet,  
And flowers of richest hue,  
And all the pleasant friends I meet,  
To weep beside her tomb.  
The earth has many things to love,  
And once I thought them fair,  
But since my mother dwells above,  
It's brighter far to there.

I know they'll dig a place so deep,  
Down where the willows wave,  
And lay me sweetly there to sleep,  
Close by my mother's grave;  
But yonder, with the spittle blast,  
Her radiant form I view;  
Oh, let me on her bosom rest,  
And be an angel, too!

## Agriculture.

### INSTRUCTIONS FOR SAVING GARDEN

**Seeds.**—When the seeds are ripe, gather them without unnecessary delay; otherwise the pods will split open, and their contents be scattered upon the ground. Do not gather indiscriminately, but take only the finest looking heads. By this selection of the best plants and the best seed, good varieties may be even improved, and they certainly will not deteriorate. In this way many of our choice vegetables have been obtained. The practical stock-breeder's motto is, that "Like produces like," and breeds from the points animals only which possess the points he wishes perpetuated. Thus, if you select the earliest peas from the earliest vines for a number of seasons, you can obtain a variety ripening several days earlier than that with which you commenced. It has been done once, and may be done again.

Place the seed vessels, as soon as gathered, upon a cloth in the shade, so that they may become perfectly dry; at which time thrash out the seed, by means of a small stick. Winnow out the chaff and small or defective seed, and put the remainder in drawers or small paper bags. Every kind should be labelled with its name and the year when raised, in this manner: "Early Salmon Radish, 1853." This will prevent all possibility of the inexperienced cultivator mistaking beet for cabbage seed, or sowing that which, by the lapse of time, has lost its power of germination. Keep these drawers or bags in a cool, dry apartment, where no injury may be apprehended from moisture or the attacks of mice. With care, seed may be preserved for several years, according to the annexed table.

The vitality of seed, under favorable circumstances, may be depended upon for the following periods:  
Parsnips, rhubarb, and other thick-seeded, for one year.  
Balm, basil, beans, cardoon, carrot, onion, Indian corn, lavender, leek, okra, onion, peas, pepper, pumpkin, sage, salsify, savory, sorrel, thyme, tomato, wormwood, and generally, for two years.  
Artichoke, asparagus, corn, salad, egg plant, endive, Indian corn, lettuce, marigold, mignonette, mustard, parsley, rosemary, rue, spinach, and tansy, for three years.  
Beet, brocoli, brussels, cabbage, cauliflower, radish, sea kale, tarragon, and turnip, for four years.  
Beet, burnet, celery, chervil, cucumber, dill, fennel, hyssop, pumpkin, sorrel, and squash, from five to eight or ten years.  
*Schenck's Gardener's Test Book.*

## Selected Case.

From the Western Echo.

### THE FAULT DETECTED; OR, THE MOTE AND THE BEAM.

BY G. H. T.

"John is the most worthless man I ever hired," said Mr. Norris to his wife one evening, as he began to indulge in his favorite conversation. "I give him more by two dollars a month, than I did Bill Hoxie last season, and yet he will not perform half the labor. I set him at work this morning, and I declare if a boy ten years of age would not do as much, I would flog him when his work was done."

"This is not all," replied Mrs. Norris, who was evidently pleased with the style of conversation. "I actually believe he will eat as much as any two men I ever saw. This noon, I really think he made way with more meat and vegetables than you and I and all the children could."

This conversation was suddenly interrupted by the appearance of John. The sun had set nearly half an hour before, and John, weary and almost exhausted by his hard day's work, left the field for the farm house. He had just finished milking some half a dozen cows, bringing in wood and water, feeding the pigs, &c., and was now seating himself at the scanty table. Mr. Norris did not long remain silent.

"I was surprised," says he, "when I noticed what a vast amount of work John's hired man has performed to-day—I think Mr. Johnson ought to be ashamed to require his help to work so hard. If I treated my help as he does his, I should expect they would leave me immediately."

"There is a report in circulation," added the wife exultingly, "that his help is not more than half fed. It is to me perfectly unaccountable how B-ridge can do so much work; for she looks as thin and pale as a ghost. Have you seen her within a few days?"

"I have. I stepped in on my way home this evening. I found Bridget washing the dishes, while Mrs. Johnson was reclining at her ease upon the sofa, pretending to have a severe headache. It is strange that people can be so deceitful! I must say that Johnson's children, are decidedly wanting, in good manners. They even had the impudence to interrupt the conversation by telling several foolish stories, which occurred at school to-day. To all of this their mother replied very moderately, that 'they ought not to tell tales out of school.' If they had been my children, I would have punished them and sent them to bed, rather than allow them to cultivate such dangerous habits. It is not wonderful to me, however, that his children have formed the habit of telling tales; for the father is continually talking about people. I heard him say this evening that William Gavit is not a reliable man, for he promised to pay his rent more than two months since, but did not, and probably would not have paid it at all, had he not referred the case to a lawyer. I can't imagine how any person can be so cruel, as to force a poor man to pay his rent when he is unable."

By this time John had finished his supper.

"Come, Susan," said Mrs. Norris, to the hired girl, "hurry and clear off the table and wash the dishes."

An expression of joy now beamed from the languid countenance of Susan, as she hurried towards the cupboard with the tea-pot and sugar bowl, thinking that another day's work was about completed.

"See how slowly she moves," muttered Mrs. Norris lowly. "Irish girls are getting above doing housework. I believe that I had better dismiss mine and do my own work in future."

"I am positively determined," continued Mrs. Norris, as he broke out anew "to sue Sam Austin, if he don't keep his sheep out of my pasture. I have told him time and again to put up his wall or take care of his sheep, and yet I have kept them half of the season."

The conversation was again interrupted by the appearance of some half a dozen children, who up to this, had kept up a continual clatter with their balls and hoops in an adjoining room. "Father," exclaimed little Willie, assuming a dignified air, as if he was sure that he was about to say something that would meet with general approbation, "Tom Sherman got a dreadful flogging to-day. He kept throwing spit-balls about the school room. Finally the teacher caught him at it. If he didn't put it on to him I am mistaken—Just as soon as the teacher's back was turned, he made up all kinds of faces at him."

"Father," cried Edward, who was impatient for his turn, "Bill Wood is the laziest scholar I ever see. He don't do nothing. He keeps whittling the bench or catching flies all the while. The teacher told him to stop whittling but he will whisper when he gets a chance."

"Mother," exclaimed Jane, who could keep silent no longer, "Jule Chipman keeps speaking all kinds of bad words, I heard her say this noon, 'Good Lord!' 'Lord sake!' 'Lordy mercy!' 'my stars!' 'the dogs take it!' and all such kind of expressions."

"Well," replied the mother, "it is no wonder she talks so at school when she hears such words at home. Her mother is a very slack woman, both in her conversation and in everything else. It is not surprising that her children are like her."

"I do believe from what the children say," added the father, "that the master this winter is good for nothing. Willie says he has but thirty scholars, and he hears him read only twice in the forenoon and twice in the afternoon. I do not see what he finds to busy himself about. It seems to me that twelve dollars a month is too much for such a master."

From the above conversation the reader perhaps has already formed some idea of the character of Mr. Norris and his family. Mr. Norris was a member of the Baptist Church, and was once in good standing; but for the last few years a dark and ominous change had been gradually stealing over him. The principal cause of this change was owing to Mr. Norris' love for talking about the faults of others. To such an extent had he indulged in this pernicious habit, that he had nearly forgotten his own faults, or at least he concluded if he had any, they were so trivial in comparison with those of others, that they were entirely unworthy of notice. It made but little difference where he was, whether in the presence of his family, or among his neighbors, and of those with whom he was intimately acquainted, furnished topics for general conversation, but when from any cause these failed, he did not hesitate to draw freely from any source whatever. At one time he would indulge in harsh and bitter invectives against his pastor; at another, against his brethren, until it was evident that he considered himself almost a saint whose lot had fallen in the midst of sin and corruption. The idea of paying his pastor a salary, while he was as well able to work for a living as himself, was perfectly intolerable. Against a measure so unjust he would even quote passages of scripture.

The consequence of pursuing such a course of life as this can be easily imagined. The fact was, Norris gradually became very unpopular. It was not unusual for him even to quarrel with his neighbors. On one occasion words passed so warmly between him and his neighbor Sam, that a clinch was the result; which would doubtless have ended in blows, had not the wife of the latter interferred. The injurious effect of this wrong and unnatural habit, could be seen, not only when he was in anger, but at length it became visible even in his very countenance. There the cheerful smile seldom lingered. The fountain of sympathy seemed almost exhausted. The most persevering efforts of his hired help to please him, were sure to fail. Their best endeavors to gain his approbation were either received in silence or met with a cold smile.

Nor was Norris the only sufferer. His pernicious example was exerting a powerful influence upon his wife and children. An instance of this we have already noticed.

It was now several months since Norris or any of his family had been at Church. One evening at the close of the week while he sat by the fireside, indulging in his old habit, a gentle rap was heard at the door. Mrs. Norris stepped forward, when to her surprise, she met Dea. Hunt.

"Good evening, madam; why, how do you do, brother Norris?"

These two salutations were spoken in rapid succession by the good old Deacon which elicited on the part of Mr. Norris and his wife, an unusual welcome. Dea. Hunt was a man possessed of such rare qualities, that he was beloved not only by his brethren, but by all who knew him. It was owing to this that he had been selected that very day at church meeting, as a suitable man to visit Mr. Norris. The Deacon having taken his seat began to engage in such conversation as would naturally lead to that subject which he had now prominently in view. At length thinking a favorable opportunity had come, he commenced upon the very point.

Brother Norris, since we have just been speaking on the importance of being regularly at Church, allow me to say that your ship has been vacant during the last few Sundays."

"What is the use, Deacon, in going to Church at all. The members are all at variance with one another. They attempted to have a revival of religion a short time ago, and what was the result? Why, some five or six 'came out,' and they are now as bad as ever. I don't believe they will ever prosper until some of them, at least, are willing to acknowledge their errors."

Just see what a lie Dr. Berry told about Elder Gray; and see, too, how the Church proceeded in regard to the matter. Instead of dealing with the old hypocrite as he deserves, he is allowed to hold his head

as high as ever, and even to remain in good standing with the Church. But the Elder who is perfectly innocent, has been excluded from the denomination, and forbidden to preach. Nor is this all. They must have a new meeting-house. The old one would have answered every purpose, if it had been repaired a little. It was just as good as our fathers and grandfathers used to meet in, when they had those glorious revivals. When they got their new Church they couldn't then be contented. They were no longer satisfied with old Elder Crane, who could work on his farm all the week and preach on Sunday. They must have a colleague, who can't preach without he has a salary of five or six hundred a year. For my part, Deacon, I can't subscribe to their proceedings."

"I will grant, Brother Norris, that there are many faults in the world and in the Church; but how are those faults to be corrected? Will the object be gained by standing aloof and magnifying the faults of our brethren without correcting our own? Brother N., I solemnly believe the error of which I speak to be one of the greatest which has crept into the Church. It is an evil which strikes a death blow at the best interests of humanity, so common is this evil that you can scarcely enter a family circle where it is not seen and felt, and you will invariably notice that those people who are the very worst, indulge the most in this habit. Suppose that each man looks only at the faults of his brother, and is unmindful of his own, we see from the very nature of the case, that reformation is absolutely impossible. Suppose on the contrary that each one forgets for a time the faults of others until he has corrected his own. Then with feelings of love he may go to those around him. Having first pulled the beam out of his own eye he will then see more clearly to pull the mote out of his brother's eye."

The time had now come for the Deacon to retire. Having urged Mr. N. to give the matter a serious consideration, he left the house. During these remarks, Mr. Norris had listened with marked attention. The words of the good old Deacon had evidently produced a deep impression upon his mind. Being now left alone with his wife, he remained for awhile in silence. After reflecting for a short time upon the subject, he addressed his wife—

"The view which Deacon Hunt has taken of this subject, I believe to be a correct one. I now see this matter in a light different from usual. I clearly see the great source of all the trouble in which I have been involved for the last ten years. The feelings which have prompted me to speak of the faults of my neighbor, have ever sprung from a corrupt and selfish heart. When I have spoken of exultation rather than of pity. Nay, I have even been desirous that others might commit faults, so that mine must not appear so heinous in my own eyes, and in the eyes of the world. Led on by a motive like this, I have not only been able to detect the slightest mistake in others, but I have been enabled to magnify that mistake into such an enormous size that I have regarded mine, comparatively as unworthy of notice. I will now pursue this course of life no longer. I am determined to put the best construction upon the proceedings of others which the circumstances of the case will allow. If I find that my neighbor or my brother is guilty of some fault, over them I will throw the mantle of charity. In short, I am resolved to adopt those two rules; first, to see that I am free from faults myself; second, to mention the faults of others only when they may serve as examples of warning; and when mentioned for this purpose, they shall be expressed in feelings of pity, not of exultation."

It is now more than a year since Mr. Norris adopted this new course. Even during this short period a great change has been wrought within and without. The cheerful smile now lingers upon that countenance which was once the index of a cold and selfish heart. He who was once regarded with feelings of displeasure and even disgust is now looked upon with respect and admiration. The ship which was once vacant, is now filled with cheerful and attentive listeners. He who was once a dead weight in the Church, is now an affectionate and beloved brother.

### A Novelty.

Among the new ideas just brought out at Paris, is a self-expanding petticoat. It is filled with air, and is becoming immensely fashionable.

According to the inventor, one of these petticoats will stand out and occupy the room of half dozen got up on the old-fashioned principle.

It is true, that when a lady desires to get into a carriage, the hoop will be likely to creak to the door. To obviate this she must, at the moment of embarking, turn a little screw, hidden in some fold of her dress, and let out the air. The swollen folds at once collapse, and shrink into an extremely small compass.

## Miscellaneous.

### KEEPING DOGS.

Probably, no systematic dog account has ever been kept. No ledger view, or parallel and opposite considerations, of the pleasure and profit, the cost, trouble, vexation, noise, and disturbances, arising from the keeping of a family dog, have been fully observed. If such estimates and observations have been arrayed in contraposition, they must have been upon single-handed ledgers, where the items were not fully shown, or explicitly made known, or the book would have been speedily closed, and the subject thereof disposed of. By double entry, or by any system to detect errors, and wrong impressions, the monthly trial balance-sheet would exhibit the great expense and folly of keeping that animal. Call to mind the noise, trouble, vexation, disturbance, damage, and expense, attendant upon his puppyhood. What sleepless nights his yelpings cause because he deems it not good to be alone in his kennel!—And by day, when shut in the yard, how tiresome are his howlings! Hallowed to roam, or dwell within doors, how mischievous and troublesome! How much furniture is defaced, and many carpets worn out, and paint scratched off, by the gnawing and scratching so constantly performed!

As dogs never scrape their feet upon the door-scrappers, but tread at once from the muddy street upon the floor or carpet, and never take broom or brush to clean their dirty and soiled covering, but prefer to put their bodies to the carpet or rug, and roll thereupon for that purpose, how provoking they are to the neat housewife!—But too often in joy and frolic they enter the room, all dirty and scented with the perfume of the ditch or scavenger's fragrance, and spring into the lap and face of the best-dressed and cleanliest of the inmates, or mount and tread upon the nice sofa, or make a seat or bed of some well and nicely-cushioned chair. How often our angry passions arise when training the pup for usefulness and sport! If he has not an immediate insight into and understanding or comprehension of our language addressed or signs made to him, or a conception of our desires, enraged, we best even our darling puppy; but when the cloud or gust of passion has vanished, we feel pained at the outburst, and ashamed of our ignorance of the dog's intellect and feel ourselves to be the greater brutes. Then our fear is often awakened, and we are alarmed, lest he stray away or be lost, and lest the shadow of some large dog fall upon him.

How often the quarrels of dogs engender the quarrels of human beings, while friends and neighbors drop their intercourse and sociability, and continue hostile and morose long after the dogs have forgotten their feud, and sport together again! These animals are usually unnecessary and unfit for watch dogs, but few are such. Thieves and burglars usually ascertain, in the first place, whether there is anything to steal in one's dwelling, or upon his premises, and, in the next, whether or not there is a dog in the way, and if so, and there is bounty to be had, the dog is secured or disposed of, if the thing is possible. It is said that dogs have quicker hearing than persons. But few of them have that delicacy of hearing or nice distinction of sounds as to be able to give the alarm only at the burglars' step. If quick at hearing, they make night hideous and rest disturbed by alarm at all noises; for and near, from friend or foe.

To the farmer how often the dogs prove a curse instead of a benefit. If set to watch the garden against the destruction of fowls, he is more destructive by his racings there than they are. When a herd or flock break into an enclosure, if quietly approached, they will return together and pass out through the breach; but haste makes waste. The dog most often disperses them over the field and renders them wild, so that after much racing of the former after each animal, he gets them out singly, but may be at another place, and in a round about direction. They consume much for the farmer that would be food for his fowls and swine. In the city, dog-meat is more costly than one supposes. The crumbs that fall from the table are seldom sufficient for him, and then he makes great inroads into what is wholesome and eatable for the family. In addition to the first cost of keeping and his room, and damage done, are the tax of collars, kennels and liability to madness and disease. Upon the opposite side can seldom be placed only his affection for his master and his food.

But one had better cultivate the affection of his children and family, and let his loving kindness be turned thitherward. A far better, more enduring and ennobling happiness may thus be engendered and secured. Though their consumption of food is small in the general amount, and the cost, damage and nuisance they occasion are but proportionate in the general expenses and evils, still it may be regarded as bad policy and uneconomical, publicly considered, to keep them.—*Box Chronicle.*

## Historical.

### MEMOIR OF RHODE ISLAND.

The following note which will be found on the 98th page of Callender's century sermon is so intimately connected with the subject of the present article, that we are of opinion we cannot do better than to introduce it at once, and subjoin thereto such other remarks as may be deemed pertinent:—

"Mr. Neale justly observes (p. 505) this Island which is about 14 or 15 miles long, and about 4 or 5 miles broad (that of unequal breadth) is deservedly esteemed the *Paradise of New England* for the fruitfulness of the Soil, and the temperateness of the Climate; that tho' it be not above 65 Miles South of Boston, it is a Coast warmer in Winter, and being surrounded by the Ocean is not so much affected in Summer, with the hot Land Breezes, as the Towns on the Continent." Let me add, we have all Summer a South or Southwesterly Sea Breeze, almost every day, which rises about 10 A. M. and wonderfully cools the air. And by reason of southerly Sea Breezes in the spring, the Summer does not come on so quick as at Boston, tho' the Winter usually breaks up sooner. Here let me be permitted to offer a correction of a vulgar error, about the reason of the *Cold of New England Winter*, which is so very much greater, than in the *European Country* in the same Latitudes.—The *Lakes* usually bear the blame of our cold Northwest winds, but by a Map of the Country of the five Nations, and of the *Lakes*, &c., published at New York by *Authorities*, and said to be taken from a Map of *Louisiana*, done by *Mr. De Laide* in 1778, it appears that all the *Lakes* except the *Lake Champlain*, are considerably to the Westward of the *Northwest Point*, from this Town. The chief of these vast *Lakes* are Northwest from *Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia*. All the great *Lakes* are West from *Albany*, as the Council of *New York* seem to assert, and *Albany*, is, as I suppose, nearer West from *Boston* than Northwest. Besides, it is credibly reported by intelligent persons, most conversant in those regions, that the most Eastern of those countries, where we are frozen with *North West Winds*, perhaps as our distance from the Equator, occasions the long draft of winds from North West, so the vast body of *Land*, uncultivated, and covered with a perpetual Frost, which breaks the rays of the sun, and prevents their reflection from the earth, is what occasions those winds, to be so very cold here."

### WE BEGIN THE FOLLOWING.

From the proximity of Rhode Island to the sea, and its insular situation on the confines of the ocean and land, the weather in Newport is cooler in summer and warmer in winter, than in any town in its vicinity. The passage from the sea is N. East into the harbor—it has high lands on both sides, whose jutting points plant their rocky bases in the ocean, and form an eternal barrier to the empire of Neptune. The prevailing southwest winds of summer, follow the course of this passage, and continue directly over the town, which, being situated on a hill side with a S. West exposure, is thus visited equally in every part by those refreshing breezes. Newport thus, almost always enjoys the cool air from the ocean—while the country back is exposed to the greatest heats of summer, indeed the heat and growth of lands back, are principal causes of the south west winds, which flow in from the ocean to supply the void, created by the ascension of the rarefied air of the interior. Those winds in their passage, not only cool the air in its vicinity, but form their humidity, obstruct the sun's rays in a considerable degree. The land being composed principally of clay, with a rich soil on the surface, and almost wholly covered with verdure, has less attraction for the sun's rays than those soils, composed of large proportions of sand—so that the cool of the night commences immediately after sunset. The diseases, common to other places in the warm seasons, are almost wholly unknown here. From observations made by experienced and intelligent physicians, it appears that consumptions are less frequent than in other towns in the north part of the United States, and the large number of children reared, in proportion to the births, afford the best possible evidence of the healthfulness of the climate. Newport has ever been a resort for invalids and others in pursuit of health and pleasure. Formerly, while a Colony, the West India planters made it a place of summer resort—and since the Revolution, those of the Southern States, Recently a portion of each, with a great increase from the cities of the middle and Eastern States, have visited it for the benefit of sea air and sea bathing, for which luxuries, this town has no rival, as its beaches immediately adjoin verdant fields and are under a temperate sun.

To the Geologist, R. Island presents many points of interest, which are worthy of a more attentive examination than they have yet received. The predominant rock is grey-wacke, which is very coarse in its texture in certain places, but which affords excellent building stone in other parts.—To the south of Newport, granite is found covering a small extent of country, and in connexion on all sides, except towards the sea with grey-wacke. This granite is too full of flaws to afford good building stone. The same rock also appears at the extreme north point of the Island, separated from the other parts by alluvion. There is a vein of serpentine, with the usual accompanying minerals, running for some distance in a South West direction, from the lower part of Newport Harbor; and minute quantities of copper and iron ore have been found in different places in the southern part of the Island. Across the lower part of the harbor of Newport, and nearly in a line running east and west, are several large masses of limestone rock—some of which are never uncovered at low tide, and which appear to form parts of a continuous ledge. These rocks have been found to afford excellent lime, and the most western one, which adjoins the shore on Brenton's Point, is at present made use of, for supplying that material to the fortifications at Fort Adams. At the north end of the island, there is an extensive deposit of anthracite coal which is probably connected with a vein running north through Massachusetts, and into New Hampshire. Coal mines have been worked here to some extent, and at the depth to which the shafts have now penetrated, the coal is of good quality; it is so friable in its texture however, that hitherto, the great loss in dust, has prevented the mines from being worked to advantage, and the operations are at present suspended. At some future day when means have been discovered of turning the dust to account, and the price of fuel has advanced, the works will probably be successfully resumed.—Anthracite coal has also been discovered in small quantities to the S. E. of Newport, near the shore of the ocean.

In its soil, Rhode Island is highly favored, there being no parts which do not afford excellent pasture, and but very few which are not susceptible of the highest cultivation. The sub-soil is generally a gravelly loam, extremely difficult to excavate, and this is covered with a rich loam, the ingredients of which appear to vary considerably in their proportions in different places. Both fish and sea weed are supplied in abundance for manure. Ample supplies of the finest species of fish for the table, are obtained from the waters in the vicinity of the island, and an unusually interesting field of research is here offered to the Ichthyologist and the Conchologist, there having been at least 70 genera of fish, and between 40 and 50 genera of shells already enumerated as occurring in the waters of Narragansett bay.

### THE WIDOW'S DAUGHTER.

One, two, three rings on your finger—four, five—yes, as true as we live, there are five gold rings on your fingers—and Monday too—the regular washing day.—We'll be bound to say, you have not been to the wash tub with your mother to-day. A poor girl as you are, whose mother can hardly earn enough to make both ends meet, and with gold! Shame on you!—What would you do, if she should be taken away? You are not fit for a wife, and as for being a lady, it is out of the question. You have not beauty to recommend you to some wealthy peer, nor industry to secure an honest mechanic. What in the world are you proud of? Why do you dress so extravagantly? Every body knows your mother is not able to support you in this way, and your neighbors will talk so long as you behave so like a fool.

Our advice is, take every ring from your finger and commence an apprentice to the trade of house-wifery. Learn to sew, to knit, to bake, to wash, to cook. You have nothing to expect from rich relations, and the only chance before you is, that you may become the wife of some honest mechanic. This chance will slip if you are not careful, and you may be thrown for support on the town.

Believe it or not, many a foolish and haughty girl like yourself, has come to such an end or a worse one. If our advice is worth anything, take heed to it, and the next time we call upon you, we shall find you more happy in spirits—cheerful and contented.

### Where the Shoe Pinched.

Pompey Snider called upon his master for a pair of shoes. Now, Pompey had a peculiar shaped foot—it was somewhat the shape of a mallet, and if he were deprived of his toes, it might puzzle one at a first glance to tell which was the front or back part. The master after looking at his feet procured him a stout pair of brogans, with a piece of sole leather stitched upon the ankle part for stiffener. No sooner had the black tried them on, than he told his master that they pinched him.—The master, after passing his hand round them and finding that their size was ample, replied, "Why Pompey, they cannot pinch you, they're plenty large." Whereupon the pride wounded negro laid his hand upon his breast, and looked up into his master's face and said, "they pain me right here masses!"



It will be remembered that Lieut. Herndon, assisted by Lieut. Gibbon, explored the valley of the Amazon under the instructions of the Navy Department, bearing date February 15th, 1851. His instructions were briefly to present the condition of the country, its productions and resources, the navigability of its streams, their capacity for trade and commerce, and the future prospects of the territory. The first volume of the report has been published, and from this and the accompanying volume of maps we intend to draw from time to time such portions as will convey a general idea of the country to those who have not the leisure or inclination to go over the whole work.

The country through which the exploring party pushed their way, is one of the most remarkable in the world. Possessing a climate salubrious and temperate, the extremes of heat and cold are never felt, for the east winds from the ocean temper the atmosphere, and although almost under the line, the rays of the sun are by no means oppressive, so that one accustomed to the climate is unwilling to exchange it for the more bracing air of the North. To the valley of the Amazon, nature has been wonderfully lavish, and no exertion on the part of the natives is required to sustain life. Corn will ripen in three months, and it makes no difference when it is planted, so that four crops may be obtained from the same field in a year. On the higher lands, potatoes, wheat, barley, clover and tobacco grow freely, while in the plains, a short distance below, the sugar cane, coffee tree, cotton plant and plantain are seen growing side by side in the greatest perfection, yielding their crops in rapid succession, and requiring little or no care from man. Here, too, fruits of the finest quality and most luscious flavor abound—the orange, lemon, melon, pine apple, banana and other tropical fruits, growing wherever the seeds are scattered and giving to the Indian their fruits at all seasons. Added to these products of the soil, the forests abound with groves of ginger, black pepper, arrowroot, tapioca, india rubber, tonka beans, coconuts and nutmegs; yielding sassafras, gum copal, animal and vegetable wax, rice from the swamps, dyes of the gayest colors, drugs of rare virtues, and variegated cabinet woods of the finest grain and susceptible of the highest polish. Here game is abundant, the rivers are stocked with excellent fish, and one may think it not strange to meet in this luxuriant wilderness the black tiger, the alligator, boa constrictor and anaconda; also monkeys without number, and birds of every form and color.

And here, too, one may encounter myriads of sand-flies, mosquitoes, and the strangest and perhaps most deadly of all insects. Nor do the riches of the valley of the Amazon cease here. The mountain ranges that border it yield immense treasures of diamonds and other precious stones, and in its hill sides are stores of copper, silver, coal, iron and quicksilver, waiting but the enterprise of man to bring them into use; while the natives, with little or no knowledge of mining, secure large quantities of gold, which they find washed down by the thousand little streams, tributary to the Amazon.

But with all the advantages for an extensive trade with foreign powers, the Amazon is completely closed to navigation, through the narrow and short-sighted policy of the Brazilian government, and instead of yielding its rich treasures in exchange for manufactures of more enlightened countries, and opening the way to the civilization of the natives, it has been the aim of that government to keep everything in its present state so long as it can derive a direct profit from the monopoly. Large ships may sail a thousand miles inland, and if permitted, a trade could be opened that would bring the products of two millions of square miles into the market, benefiting the world and opening the way to the civilization of the natives, who are now almost as much dreaded as the tigers that roam in their forests.

The lecturer went over the discoveries made in geology in a general way, and the changes that have gradually taken place in the formation of the earth, and then applied the deductions in a fitting and appropriate manner. The lecture was finely written and the subject was clearly presented, and as we before remarked, we could not but regret that so few were present.

On Thursday evening next, Rev. Mr. Brewer will lecture on Spirit Rappings. There will be no postponement on account of the weather, unless it storms severely.

The growing scarcity of silver change, which is felt by all, is thus accounted for by Mr. D. T. Israel:—  
"First, while the annual production of gold has quadrupled, the yield of silver mines has remained stationary; and as the influx of gold has given an immense expansion to business of all kinds, and increased the demand of every commodity, silver being no more plentiful now than formerly, has become proportionally scarce. Secondly, in Holland, and some other European States, silver is the standard of value; and hence the excess of exportation to those countries over the importation from them has to be paid for in silver coin. Thirdly, and chiefly, in India gold coin is not known among the natives, from whom the commodities of commerce are purchased; nor is gold in that country a legal tender; and as the excess of Indian exportations over importations is exceedingly great, there is an enormous drain of silver from Europe and America to pay for the excess. In the year 1852 England alone sent fifteen millions of dollars in silver coin to India."

The Horticulturist has a communication on the subject of the trees of Oregon, in which it is stated that a fir tree, standing on the farm of Judge Strong, at the Cathlamet, twenty-five miles above Astoria, on the Columbia river, has the following dimensions:—Diameter, five feet above the ground, where it is round and sizeable, 10 feet; height to the first limb, 112 feet; height of the tree, 242 feet. This trunk is perfectly straight, diminishes very gradually, and the whole tree is beautiful; yet in this respect not singular, for our forests are composed of trees, lofty, straight and beautiful.

A spruce tree, standing on the bottom lands of Lewis and Clark's river, ten miles from Astoria, measured accurately with the tape five feet above the ground, is 39 feet in circumference. The trunk is round, and with a regular and slight diminution runs up straight and lofty. We did not ascertain its height. Nor is it alone in its glory, but in a forest of spruce, cedar and fir, some of the trees are nearly and perhaps of equal size.

The forest trees of Oregon are remarkable for their straightness, loftiness, and very gradual diminution in size. They are destitute of large branches, and have comparatively little foliage. Two hundred feet in length of saw-logs have been cut from a tree, the small end being sixteen inches in diameter. Lewis and Clark measured a fallen tree of that species, (fir), and found that, including the stump of about six feet, it was three hundred and eighteen feet in length, though its diameter was only three feet.

## NEWPORT HIGH SCHOOL.

MR. MASON:—Do you know what an admirable High School we have here in our city? I confess I was quite surprised, on attending the examinations which have just been held, to find the institution so perfectly organized, and so well managed. It will compare favorably with the schools of the same grade in any place. I heard the boys excelled in Geography, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Book Keeping, Natural Philosophy and Latin. They gave manifest evidence of the thorough training they receive. The order and system which pervaded all the arrangements were also very noticeable. The girls' department appeared every way as well as the boys'. Indeed, in the ready expression of their knowledge, I thought the girls took the lead. To hear them demonstrate problems in mathematics, and make use of the mystic signs of Algebra, with so much fluency, was rather alarming to older heads.

When I compared the improved books and modes of instruction, used in these schools, with those employed in my boyhood, I could hardly help regretting that I was born quite so soon. If I could spare the time, and get permission, I should be glad to be put through the course of study in the High School; it is so systematic, so accurate, so thorough. It would be an excellent preparatory discipline, for any calling or profession. O that all the boys and girls who have this privilege, could understand its full value.

It was gratifying to see the Mayor of the city devoting his time and abilities to the examination of these schools. It may have a good effect on the minds of the scholars.

On Thursday evening last, Rev. S. Adam delivered a most excellent lecture at the Atlantic Hall, and we could not but regret that so few were there to enjoy it. It was pleasant to hear that day and evening, but the walking was very bad and probably prevented the attendance of many. At the request of a number of gentlemen present, Mr. Adam consented to repeat the lecture as soon as there is an opening in the course.

The subject of the lecture was Geology and Revelation with reference to Man—one highly instructive and one which has awakened a general interest within a few years. We were shown what geologists have done to throw light on the scriptures, how that instead of conflicting, geology and the scriptures harmonize on all points where there is the slightest connecting and that the former is no longer the bulwark of the infidel but has become the ally of religion. The discoveries that have been made in the science confirm the opinions of those who have thought much on the subject, and there is now within the reach of all who are sufficiently interested in the subject, the clearest and most convincing evidence that this earth was hung in the heavens long before the creation of man; that in its early stages it was in no condition to receive and support animal life, that it was first inhabited by animals of a lower grade, and, finally, when completely fitted for his use, man was placed upon it. The idea that the world was made at the time that man was created, is absurd; there is nothing to warrant such an assertion. The bible that has been taken for authority on this point, makes no such statement, though in portions it was supposed to be conflicting or at best its meaning was imperfectly understood until the geologist, through his scientific researches, came to the aid of the inquirer and removed all further doubts on the point.

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The Ivory Pearl Dentifrice, for sale by B. H. Tinsdale & Son, has stood the test of years and has been highly approved by the leading Chemists in the country, and at the exhibition of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics Association, it received the first premium. The Ivory Pearl Dentifrice is perfectly harmless in its character and is entirely free from grittiness or anything of an acid nature. It is put up in small bottles with full directions.

B. H. Tinsdale & Son have also for sale the celebrated Cleaver's Honey Soap, an article that we have used for some time to the exclusion of all others. It is one of the most agreeable soaps we ever tried and one great advantage it possesses is, it prevents chaps, which are so annoying at this season of the year.

## OUR BOOK TABLE.

The Complete Poetical Works of Thomas Campbell, with an original Biography and Notes, edited by E. P. Rieu, Esq., London, 1869. This volume, which has been long known as the best of its kind, is now published in a new and improved edition, and is a most valuable addition to the library of the student and the lover of poetry. The biography is written by the late Mr. Campbell's friend, Mr. Rieu, and is a most interesting and accurate account of his life and labors. The poems are arranged in chronological order, and are accompanied by full and accurate notes. The volume is printed in a beautiful and durable binding, and is a most valuable addition to the library of the student and the lover of poetry.

The Illustrated Magazine of Art, edited by Mr. Rieu, Esq., London, 1869. This magazine is a most valuable and interesting work, and is a most valuable addition to the library of the student and the lover of art. It contains full and accurate accounts of the most important works of art, and is accompanied by full and accurate illustrations. The magazine is printed in a beautiful and durable binding, and is a most valuable addition to the library of the student and the lover of art.

Outline of the Geology of the Globe, a D. of the United States in particular, by President H. H. Henshaw, Esq., New York, 1869. This book is a most valuable and interesting work, and is a most valuable addition to the library of the student and the lover of geology. It contains full and accurate accounts of the geology of the globe, and is accompanied by full and accurate illustrations. The book is printed in a beautiful and durable binding, and is a most valuable addition to the library of the student and the lover of geology.

EXTENSIVE CARPET TRADE.—A glance at the interior of the spacious carpet warehouse of Hiram Anderson, No. 99 Bowery New York, is sufficient to satisfy any one of the extraordinary enterprise and energy of that master spirit of the carpet trade. In the whole city, there is no store that presents so full, complete and comprehensive an arrangement of carpeting, oil cloths, rugs, mats, matting, druggists, table-covers, and other goods connected with the carpet business. His present stock embraces all the latest styles of the rich and elegant fabrics of England, including Mosaic and Madras designs, and the most magnificent velvet tapestries ever imported in this country. In Brussels, three ply, and Ingrains, Mr. Anderson has the fullest supply; and on the score of quality and low prices challenges a comparison with any other stock in the country. The immensity of his trade enables him to afford all styles and qualities of carpets, at a lower rate than other dealers; and housekeepers will find great advantage in making their purchases at 99 Bowery, where the most diversified tastes may be gratified at the same time that due regard is paid to the principle of economy. The amount that may be saved to a family, by confining purchases of carpeting goods to this extensive establishment, will never be realized until a visit is made to it, and a comparison instituted between its prices and those at other stores.

The following items from the will of the late JUDAH TOURS of New Orleans, will prove interesting to our readers. Mr. TOURS has shown by this last act how strongly he was attached to the place of his birth.

"I desire that my mortal remains be buried in the Jewish Cemetery, in Newport, Rhode Island, as soon as practicable after my decease.

I give and bequeath to the city of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, the sum of ten thousand dollars, on condition that the said sum be expended in the purchase and improvement of the property in said city, known as the 'Old Stone Mill,' to be kept as a public park or promenade ground.

I give and bequeath to the 'Redwood Library' of Newport aforesaid, for books and repairs, three thousand dollars.

I give and bequeath ten thousand dollars for the purpose of paying the salary of a Reader or Minister to officiate in the Jewish Synagogue of Newport, Rhode Island, and to endow the Ministry of the same, as well as to keep in repair and embellish the Jewish Cemetery in Newport aforesaid; the said amount to be appropriated and paid, or invested for that purpose in such manner as my executors may determine concurrently with the corporation of Newport aforesaid, if necessary."

And it is my wish and desire that David Gould and Nathan H. Gould, sons of my esteemed friend the late Isaac Gould, Esq., of Newport aforesaid, should continue to oversee the improvements in said Cemetery and direct the same; and as a testimony of my regard and in consideration of services rendered by their said father, I give and bequeath the sum of two thousand dollars to be equally divided between them, the said David and said Nathan H. Gould."

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.—Gov. Stevens has issued a proclamation for the election of delegates to Congress and members of the Legislative Assembly, to take place on the 30th of January next. Political parties are being organized previous to the election. Col. J. P. Anderson, F. Chenoweth and Hon. William Strong are candidates for congressional delegates.

The Freeman's Journal, a very violent religious paper of the Catholic church, published exclusive intelligence, several times recently, touching Mexican affairs; and some curiosity was felt concerning the source of its information. It now appears that one of the editors of that paper was selected by the administration as a special agent and sent to Mexico.

"Diddlers" are well dressed young men, who spend their lives in sucking in cobblers and shoemakers—the former through a straw, and the latter out of a pair of boots.

PORTSMOUTH NAVY YARD.—The land upon which the Portsmouth Navy Yard is located, was purchased during the administration of the elder Adams, for the sum of \$8500. It originally comprised fifty-eight acres, but its area has been considerably enlarged by the extension of wharves and docks, until at its last survey, its dimensions were a fraction over 64 acres. We believe it is the most capacious of the U. S. Navy Yards.

The superiority of Portsmouth harbor for the purposes of a Naval Station was early discovered by the British government, which here built the first ship-of-war upon this side of the Atlantic—the Falkland, a fifty-four gun-ship, in the year 1690. Since then, it has been said that this station has furnished a larger number of national vessels than any other naval port in the country. We append a list of them, with their rates and dates of launch:

Falkland, 54 - - - 1690 Washington, 74 - - 1818 Bedford, 32 - - - 1696 Porpoise, 14 - - - 1820 Essex, 50 - - - 1774 Concord, 18 - - - 1828 Raleigh, 52 - - - 1775 Preble, 16 - - - 1830 Hancock, 32 - - - 1777 Congress, 36 - - - 1831 Anson, 74 - - - 1782 Saratoga, 26 - - - 1842 (resent, 32) - - - 1797 Portsmouth, 20 - - - 1843 Portsmouth, 24 - - - 1798 Arcton, 6 - - - 1848 Congress, 34 - - - 1799

To be added to this list is the line-of-battle ship Alabama, and the frigate Santee, which were built in 1819 and '21. These large vessels now occupy two of the ship houses upon the yard. We understand that the Alabama is very badly decayed, and it will probably never see the ocean without a degrading extensive repairs. The Santee is in a very good state of preservation, and as the late report of Secretary Dobbin recommended her completion, and as this work is included in the bill to increase the navy, now before Congress, it is very probable that in a short time the frigate Santee, whose fine model has long been the admiration of the naval commissioners, will be added to the list of our national vessels in active service.

Several of the ships built at this station have attained historical reputations, either from their deeds or the facts connected with them. As we have before remarked, the Falkland was distinguished as the first war vessel built upon this side of the Atlantic. The Ranger is identified with the fame of Paul Jones, and had also the honor of being the first ship to wear the stars and stripes, and the first to obtain a salute from a foreign naval power. The America, 74 was the first line of battle ship ever built by our government, and was intended for the flag of Paul Jones. She was however, presented by the continental Congress to Louis XVI. of France, in compliment for his efficient services in our revolution. The America was finally captured by the British. She was at that time the largest 74 gun-ship in the world. The Crescent was given as tribute to the Dey of Algiers. The present frigate Congress is the largest and is said to be the finest frigate in the navy. The sleep of war, Portsmouth is not excelled by any war vessel of her class. The steamer Saratoga is universally admitted by all judges to be the very best of the government steamers, which to be sure, may not be considered a great compliment, when we remember the miserably inefficient condition of the navy in this most effective branch of the service. We think that the past success of the national vessels built at this station, show that in all effective qualities of strength, speed, and aptitude for service, have never been excelled, and we are confident in the assertion that the Piscataqua ship-builders and mechanics will not allow themselves to be surpassed by any competitors. It is hoped that they may soon have opportunity for a trial of their workmanship.

The repairs upon the old ship Franklin, which were commenced last season, have been slowly progressing, owing to some circumstances which have caused a delay at Washington in deciding upon her model. The new ship is to be a screw propeller, 350 feet long, to rate as a 74 gun ship.

It is estimated that timber and other materials to the value of fifty thousand dollars taken from the ship Franklin, will form a part of the new vessel, the keel of which is laid in the new ship house upon the yard, now the largest building in Maine or New Hampshire, which is still to be lengthened between forty and fifty feet, in order to admit the new vessel, which when completed, will probably be the very best ship of war in the world. With the repairs upon this ship and the Santee, which will probably be in operation next summer, Portsmouth Navy Yard will exhibit an aspect of life and business rarely, if ever equalled here.—Portsmouth Gazette.

Queen Victoria, we see, gave a grand Christmas Ball to her domestics, "and other servants," at Windsor Castle. Nearly 200 persons were present. A portion of the band of the 1st Regiment of Life Guards formed the orchestra, and when the merry dance had proceeded for some time, her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by Lord and Lady John Russell, the Earl and Countess Granville, Col. Biddulph, and others who had formed the royal circle at dinner, honored the festive scene with their presence. Refreshments from the royal border and cellars were bountifully dispensed, and the fun and merriment were kept up till 4 o'clock on Friday morning.

INDIA RUBBER COMBS.—A novel use of eucalyptus, and apparently a most valuable one, is the material of combs. Of this substance very beautiful combs are made, at one-third the cost of shell, and of even greater durability. By a process called deodorizing the firmness of metal of shell is imparted to the rubber, while a great part of its natural toughness is retained. This process is patented, and the exclusive right for the United States belongs to a company in this city, who have a manufactory at Williamsburgh employing some 300 work people.

A few days since a cake of ice drifted over shore in the river at Fulton, and some boys passing by were attracted towards it by a bundle lying upon it. By the aid of a pole they succeeded in getting the ice to the shore and securing the bundle, which, on opening, was discovered to contain over \$200,000 in unsigned bank bills on the 'Narcobonies Real Estate, Deposit and Exchange Company,' of Mississippi. Every juvenile in Fulton has now a hush of this money.—The question is, where did it come from?—Cincinnati Gazette.

All fears of a short supply of ice the next season may now be dismissed. The last week has been one of unusual activity. In Boston during the last week, as we learn from the Transcript, from one to 4,000 tons of ice has been daily hauled from each of the ice ponds in that vicinity, a portion of it fourteen inches thick, and as clear as crystal.

Arnold's new block in Providence, was again discovered to be on fire at half past 9 o'clock on the evening of the 27th. It was extinguished by the private watch men, without damage to the building.

## LATTER FROM EUROPE.

The Collins mail steamer Atlanta, Capt. West, arrived at New York 10-1/2 o'clock on Friday morning. She left Liverpool at 10-1/2 o'clock on Wednesday morning, the 1st inst.

The Asia arrived at Liverpool at a quarter before 6 o'clock morning of Monday 9th.

It is now pretty certain that a detachment of the allied fleets have entered the Black Sea. Russia had not, however, to latest dates, withdrawn its ambassadors from Paris and London.

THE TURKISH WAR.—There are some important incidents in progress of events since the date of last despatch per Niagara. Austria has demanded whether the Russian Court would object to a European protectorate over the Christians in Turkey. To this the Russian government replied in most positive language that Russia would permit no other power to meddle in the matter of the Greek church. Russia had treaties with the Porte and would settle the question with her alone. This news which seems to have the stamp of authenticity, was telegraphed from Vienna to London, on the afternoon of Sunday 8th.

A telegraph despatch announces the entrance into the Black Sea, on the 30th of December, of a division of the combined fleets. It was fully expected in London and Paris that the Russian Ministers would demand their passports on its being known that the fleets had advanced. M. Kisselef, the Minister at Paris, had, however, (so it was reported) that the movement of the fleets, as motivated and explained in the despatch of M. Ormonde de Lhuys, did not appear to him to be hostile, and therefore he would await further instructions from his government. Tempestuous weather is assigned as the reason that the fleets do not enter the Euxine.

THE PROGRESS OF NEGOTIATIONS.—Constantinople accounts, via Trieste, are of date December 26. Harmony had been re-established in the Ottoman ministry.—The Seraskier Minister of War returns his portfolio, and the resignation offered by Redschid Pacha has not been accepted. It was stated that the ministry had agreed on the two points following, namely:—That if the Russians evacuate the principalities, Turkey will consent to have the privileges of the Christians confirmed by a Congress.

The same letter adds: "Some symptoms of fanaticism have been shown in the city and the rallying signs of the old Janissaries have been displayed as marks of discontent. The demonstrations of the Solhas had strengthened the war party."

Omar Pacha, the brave commander of the Turkish squadron at Sinope, has died of his wounds at Sebastopol, after having suffered two amputations.

Important intelligence has arrived from Persia by private letters via Trebizond. It appears that a tumult arose in Teheran in consequence of the dismissal of two of the Ministers at the order of the Czar.—The officer in command of the troops declared that he could not answer for the public tranquility, the people being so highly exasperated at being sold to the foreigners—meaning the Russians. It was in consequence of the state of things that the Shah was forced to resume relations with the British Charge, and to postpone, if not to abandon altogether, the intention to dismiss his Minister.

The Queen of Spain gave birth to a daughter at Madrid, January 5.

The Canard steamship Asia, sailed from Liverpool on the 14th inst., arrived at New York at 11 o'clock Tuesday morning, bringing us news three days later from Europe than were received by the Atlantic. We give below a summary of its leading features.

THE TURKISH WAR.—It is astonishingly difficult to arrive at anything like the truth from the contradictory statements that perpetually follow each other from the East.

Disregarding the positive announcements that on the morning of the 29th December, orders were issued for the fleet to weigh anchor instantly for the Black Sea, and that ere sunset only one vessel of each fleet was left in the Bosphorus. We turn to other accounts which appear more reliable.

On December 29th or 30th, the fleet did receive orders to enter the Euxine, but up to 1st inst. (the date of last direct letters) they were still at anchor in Beicos Bay, owing to contrary winds and stress of weather. The telegraph further informs us from Constantinople, 3d inst. that the combined squadrons entered the Black Sea on that day, together with the first division of the Turco-Egyptian fleet, leaving six vessels at Beicos to guard the entrance of the Bosphorus.

The second division of the Ottoman fleet is anchored at Therapia. It was known at Constantinople on 26th inst. that a Russian squadron of three sail of the line and several frigates had been cruising for several days near the entrance of the Black Sea. On the 22d they were seen at a distance of three or four miles from the entrance of the Bosphorus.

The Russian Commander-in-Chief has already recalled all Russian ships-of-war in the Black Sea to rendezvous at Sebastopol. It was considered probable that Balaclava, north of Yarna, is the first place at which the allied fleets will touch.

We have once more to report brilliant successes achieved by Omar Pacha on the Danube. For some days there had been fighting, inasmuch as the Turks had captured Karakal, and had put to flight with great loss the Russian division sent to its relief.

As the communication from the seat of war to the commencement of the line of telegraph to Vienna, is in the hands of the Russians, it was of course, unlikely that any confirmation of the intelligence would reach us by that route. Direct advices have since come to hand giving details of another victory as brilliant as that of Oltenitz. The Turks had again routed the spirits of the Turks and the disaster of Sinope is forgotten.

Full information is yet wanting, but sitting as carefully as we can the accounts that are published, it would appear that on January 6th, a Turkish division 15,000 strong, with 15 pieces of artillery, attacked the entrenched position of Cutaie, now far from Kalafat and took it by storm. The Russians lost 2,500 men. The Turks, learning that a reinforcement of 18,000 Russians were on march from Karakal, threw themselves in their way, and a brief but sharp attack forced them to retreat. The above battle took place on the 6th of January, but other and previous successes have been gained by the Turks, under the command of Omar. On January 1st, the Minister of War officially intimated to the different Ambassadors at Constantinople, that important advantages had been gained by the Ottoman troops at Kalafat.

For several days previous Omar had attacked in succession the different Russian Corps, with apparently varying success.—At length the Turks intentionally fell back on their centre and thus lured on the Rus-

sians as far as Kalafat, a position now formidably entrenched, but which at a distance seemed to be abandoned.

The Turkish batteries suddenly unmasked, causing great carnage to the Russians, while, at the same time the Ottoman reserve, which had crossed the Danube by night, and were masked behind a wood, took them in flank, and compelled them to retreat with great loss.

The inhabitants of Little Wallachia who are day by day manifesting themselves more openly in favor of the Turks, contributed not a little to the success of these maneuvers.

CHINA.—The news from China is, that Amy has been retaken, by the Imperialists, and that 1000 of the insurgents had been executed!

VIENNA, Thursday morning. Rumors of fresh successes by the Turkish army in Wallachia have alarmed Vienna today.

It is commonly believed that the Government is in possession of intelligence most unfavorable to Russia.

A note of the Porte, drawn up in conformity to the proposals of the Powers, received the sanction of the Sultan on the 31st of December, and must have arrived at Vienna today.

The Afghan envoy had left Teheran before the arrival of the new Russian Plenipotentiary, with a threat that if Persia formed an alliance with Russia the Afghans would invade Persia.

Thursday, Midnight. The rumors of the Russian defeat are fully confirmed.

THE BENEVOLENT.—A case has come to our knowledge, which after some hesitation, we have concluded to present to the notice of our readers.

Seven slaves, belonging to a branch of one of the most distinguished families in Maryland, by whom they have been treated with so much kindness that their condition is practically equivalent to freedom, must be sold, to satisfy claims in the nature of mortgages, which the necessities of the owner have rendered unavoidable, unless the dictates of humanity, prompting to generous action in the breasts of the benevolent, shall provide the means of rescue. We regret that we cannot publish the particulars, with names, history, and other circumstances, which make the case peculiar, but motives of delicacy toward the proprietor (a lady) forbid it. We, however, shall be happy to impart verbally all needed information to any who are disposed to regard the application favorably.

The amount required to secure the emancipation of these slaves, so that they can either remain where they are, as free persons, on wages, or go elsewhere if they so elect, is larger than we wish it was. A slave trader estimates their value at \$4,000. A gentleman has offered \$800 toward the object, provided the necessary amount be raised; and we propose that all other donations be given, subject to the same condition. If the owner had the power to protect these slaves, by any pecuniary sacrifices which it is possible for her to make, this application would be withheld. But it is not possible. She has no such power. Still they must be, she knows not to whom; scattered they probably must be, to their own deep sorrow and that of their owner and her friends, unless the present appeal should be successful.

What say the noble, generous individuals who have so often responded to similar calls?

We will only add, that whatever is done, must be done quickly. The legal processes which hang over these slaves are drawing to a close; it will then be too late to save them.—Journal of Commerce.

Pork eaters may believe as much of this as they please. It is said that the Jews, Turks, Arabians, and all those who observe the precept of avoiding blood and swine's flesh, are infinitely more free from disease than Christians, more especially do they escape those obnoxious of the medical art, gut, scrofula, consumption and madness. The Turks eat great quantities of honey and pastry and much sugar; they do not suffer from dyspepsia as Christians do. The swine-flesh natives of Christendom suffer greater devastation from a painful, insidious disease of the bowels (dysentery) than from any other cause. Those persons who abstain from swine's flesh and blood are infinitely more healthy and free from humors, glandular diseases, dyspepsia and consumption; while in those districts and among those classes of men where the pig makes the chief article of diet, tubercle in all its forms of eruptions, sore legs, bad eyes and abscesses, must prevail. It is stated as a remarkable coincidence that Prince Edward's Island has a climate exactly similar to Great Britain, yet the inhabitants are not consumptive, neither is the pig there cultivated.—Boston Post.

EFFECT OF SMALL SALARIES.—The Rev. C. L. Woodworth of East Amherst has asked a dismission from want of an adequate support. The Rev. Mr. Merriek of South Amherst has also asked dismission. Rev. Mr. Tillston pastor of the Universalist Church of Hartford has resigned his charge, and intends to engage in the profession of law. The salaries of clergymen in some country towns are utterly insufficient to their support—in most cases much less than an educated man can obtain by teaching, and it is not surprising that the number of clerical resignations increases. Many an able preacher is compelled to live in the country on five or six hundred dollars, whose talents would easily earn more in double or triple that sum in cities or large places, where there is an "opening." If such men often furnished specimens of their professional ability away from home, through distant exchanges, they could not fail to place themselves in the line of promotion. In their present position, and generally with increasing families to look after it is no wonder they can "lay up" little or nothing from their salary against a "wet day" or old age.

M. Bodisco, the popular and much esteemed Minister from Russia, breathed his last this morning. He had resided here as Minister about 2 years. He married here about 16 years ago, and left a family, consisting of a wife and six children, the youngest not two years old. He stated on his death bed that he was eighty-six years old, though he did not look so old, and certainly never exhibited any signs of decrepitude. He was reputed to be very rich independently of his salary and official emoluments.—Wash. Cor. Jour Com.

WHAT NOW?—The caloric ship Ericson, which hauled out into the stream the other day, thus preparing everybody to look for that long promised trip, has gone back to her berth, we observe.

A clergyman in Cincinnati recently performed the marriage ceremony, receiving therefor \$50 from the bridegroom, and from the bride a deed of a city lot worth \$2500.

## XXIII CONGRESS.—First Session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.

SENATE.—Mr. Hunter reported his Senate on the House bill making appropriations for the payment of invalid pensioners, an amendment, which was concurred in, and the bill passed.

Mr. Shields, from the Military Commission, reported back the House bill for the relief of the United States troops, suffering from the San Francisco disaster, with amendments, including among those relieved pay officers and seamen of the navy who were on board the steamer under orders to perform six months pay and rations. The amendment also that the widows of officers or children of those officers and troops should be allowed pensions in the same manner as they had been allowed in the past. The amendments were concurred in, and the bill passed.

The Senate went into executive session, and adjourned.

HOUSE.—(Mr. Howell was in the Chair.) The President's Message.

The committee then acted on the pending resolution referring the various branches of the President's Message to the appropriate committees.

Mr. Chittenden moved that instructions be given that they impeach the expending of so much of the Patent laws as tend to prevent the extension of patents beyond 1787 years. The motion was agreed to.

The committee rose, when the House concurred in the resolution of reference, and adjourned.

While on the state of the Union, on though deficiency appropriation bill.

The committee, without disposing of the deficiency bill, rose and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.

SENATE.—In the Senate this morning, a message was received from the President, covering the correspondence relative to the Bedini affair.

The correspondence consists of a letter from Secretary Marcy to the President, submitting a copy of a letter from Cardinal Antonelli, the Pope's Minister of Foreign Affairs, addressed to the State Department; another from the Pope himself to the President, recommending Bedini to his kind reception; and a dispatch from Lewis Cass, Jr., our Minister at Rome, in a date subsequent to the other, in which that functionary alludes to an interview with Cardinal Antonelli, who expressed himself as being gratified with the kind reception extended to the Nuncio in the United States, and spoke of the satisfaction it had given to the Pope.

After the reading of the correspondence, Mr. Cass made a personal explanation, touching an article in the New York Tribune, charging him with doing injustice to the people of New York in his remarks on the Bedini riots. He denied the charge in toto.

The Senate then took up the private order, and, after passing several bills, adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE.—Nothing of interest was done in the House, which adjourned to Monday



# GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Providence, Thursday, Jan. 27.

The select committee to whom referred the resolutions introduced by Mr. Shepard, recommending our Senators and Representatives in Congress, that they use their best efforts to prevent the passage of any act allowing introduction of slavery, or involuntary servitude, except for crime, north of the 32 degrees of latitude, recommended passage of the same by the Senate.

The Judiciary Committee, to whom were referred the acts in relation to Railroads, reported the act in relation to the transportation of freight and passengers upon Railroads, with sundry amendments. The act was taken up by sections, and the remaining of the morning session occupied by reading of the first three sections of the bill, and the discussion attending the same.

The petition of Thomas Henry & Co., an act directing the Attorney General to convey to them certain real estate, which holds in trust for the State, by deed on William H. Howell, bail for James Shaw, was read and concurred in.

A resolution directing the payment of the accounts recommended by the committee on Accounts, amounting to \$75,000, was read and concurred in.

The petition of Isaac P. Hazard, et al., incorporation of the Aquidneck Bank, was read and referred to the Committee on Corporations. Adjourned.

The Committee on the Judiciary, reported a resolution confirming the decision of James H. Read to an estate purchased of an alien; which was read and concurred in.

The Committee on the Judiciary, reported a resolution from the Senate, authorizing Thomas Thompson, an alien, to hold an estate; which was read and passed in concurrence.

The Committee on the Judiciary, reported a resolution continuing, with an order of notice, the petition of John S. Harris, Providence, for leave to appeal from a decision of the Municipal Court, which was read and passed.

Mr. Brewster, from the select committee, which was referred the petition of William H. Greene, of Providence, praying to be reimbursed the sum of \$1500 being the amount paid by him to his counsel in a suit brought by the State against him for violation of the Maine law, made an address to the House.

Up on the question, Shall the petitioner leave the State, and that in any case where the act was not recovered by the plaintiff, no costs shall be taxed against the defendant.

Messrs. Clarke, Peck, and Tuttle, were appointed select committee.

The Committee on Corporations, reported an act amending the charter of the Providence Institution for Savings; which was read and passed.

The Committee on the Judiciary, reported an act in relation to the taking of bail in criminal cases, which was read and passed.

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# PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, Jan. 24.

SENATE.—Petition of William S. Wetmore et al., for incorporation of the Newport Reading Room. Read, granted and act passed in concurrence with the House.

Petition of the Newport Historical Society for act of incorporation. Read and concurred in, with act for that purpose.

Petition of James H. Read for confirmation of title to certain real estate purchased of an alien. Read and concurred in, with act for that purpose.

Petition of Eagle Street Co. for amendment of charter. Granted and act passed.

Petition of the Pawtucket Institution for Savings, for amendment of charter. Granted and act passed.

Petition of the Providence, Warren and Bristol Railroad Corporation, for extension of time for locating and completing said road. Granted and act passed in concurrence.

The Senate, then in order to allow the members to pay their respects to Gen. Houston, adjourned to Wednesday at 13 o'clock.

HOUSE.—The Committee on Accounts, reported a resolution allowing sundry bills, amounting to \$536 75, which were ordered passed.

The Committee on Corporations, reported the petition of the New England Pacific Bank for amendment of charter, with a recommendation, that the prayer of the same be granted. Granted and act passed.

The act in relation to the laying out and altering streets in Providence was called up, further discussed, and passed by the decisive vote of 37 to 17.

The act incorporating the Island Bank, of New Shoreham, was reported to the House, and finally passed by yeas 49, nays 17.

The Judiciary Committee, reported favorably on the petition of Helen Conley, for leave to hold real estate. Granted and act passed.

A resolution appropriating \$330 for the purchase of a carpet for the House of Representatives. Read and passed.

Both Houses were honored with a visit from Gen. Houston, and the members were generally presented to him. He made a highly felicitous impromptu speech in the Senate.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, Feb. 1.

An act in relation to the laying out, enlarging, straightening, or otherwise altering streets in the city of Providence, (from the House.) Passed to a second reading and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Senate concurred with the House in directing the payment of certain accounts against the State, recommended by the Committee on Accounts.

The act in relation to the transportation of freight and passengers on railroads in this State was again taken up in Committee of the Whole, and, after sundry amendments, approved. The bill was then read in the Senate.

The yeas and nays were called for upon the question of its passage, which act was adopted by the following vote: Yeas—23, Nays—6.

Mr. Carr presented the petition of Robert W. Watson and others, for an act incorporating the Newport and Jamestown Steam Ferry Company; which was read and referred to the Committee on Corporations. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Buteman presented the petition of the Newport Artillery, for an appropriation; which was received and referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Petition of Cook Borden and 35 others, in school district number seven, in the town of Tiverton; which was received and referred to the Committee on Education.

An act to regulate the taking of bail in criminal cases, was read and passed.

The Committee on the Judiciary, reported an act in relation to the taking of bail in criminal cases, which was read and passed.

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# ANOTHER POWDER MILL EXPLOSION.—

Fifteen Persons Killed.—Saturday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, the building known as French's Ball Cartridge Factory, situated at Laver Ravenswood, L. I., blew up with a tremendous report, shattering the houses in the neighborhood for two miles around, and instantly killing fifteen out of eighteen persons supposed to have been in it at the time.

So great was the shock, that a report was current in Williamsburgh during the afternoon, that an earthquake had taken place somewhere on the island.

The number of persons employed is generally about thirty, being for the most part girls of the age of ten to eighteen; but some men and youths also find work in the factory.

The site of the building and the surrounding lots were covered with the debris of the building, lumber, timbers, and fragments of machinery, here and there lying there in arms, and all over the island and canals, and streets of the city, all blackened and buried so that identification is impossible. One man drew from the mass the head of a little girl which he knew was that of his daughter by a bit of ribbon fastened to the hair; but any other portion of the body he would never find, or if he found it he would never be able to say it was the body of his child. The house of Mr. Mees is a white house, about four hundred feet distant, and against the rear of this a human arm from the shoulder down was carried with force, and has left its exact imprint in blood and charcoal on the wall.

There were over 50,000 ball cartridges made up in the building, besides a considerable quantity of powder. The cartridges nearly all exploded, and the balls were nearly all blown out, but providentially no person out of the building was seriously injured. One of the balls passed through a pane of glass into the library room of Mr. Bodine, a distance of one-eighth of a mile, and shattered the chandelier.

The dwelling houses within a circuit of a mile were more or less injured, having the glass entirely broken out, and in several instances the walls were shivered. Mr. French's house which is about thirty rods from the factory, was very much damaged, the windows and a portion of the furniture having been destroyed, and a second story front room was the only one which the family could occupy last night.

At the time of the accident, Mr. French was engaged at work in a small building some fifteen rods distant, and narrowly escaped with his life. A furnace near where he was standing was broken to pieces, and his hat was carried away and could not be found; he also received several slight bruises about the face and body from missiles, which were hurled in every direction.

It is stated that one of the boys, a few days since, in emptying out some kegs of powder, discovered two matches, which had been picked up with it. This looks as if the fire, which was the immediate cause of the explosion, and which is supposed originated in the northeast corner of the building, in the opposite end from the store, might have been the work of an incendiary.

Only about ten corpses could be fitted together, either wholly or partially. These were conveyed away on boards, while the fragments of those which could not be identified, were picked in lime barrels.

The precise cause of the explosion no one remains to explain. It is known, however, that the store used for warming the building was red hot, the day being very cold, and from the highly combustible materials which were used in close proximity to it, it may readily be accounted for by supposing some particle ignited on the floor, and communicating with the articles in various stages of preparation, caused the explosion. Within a few feet of the building is a fire-proof cell, in which is stored large quantities of powder; and this being within the scope of the smoke and flames of the burning ruins, no one was willing to hazard an approach to attempt to rescue the sufferers from the ruins for some time after the explosion took place.

The scene of this fearful catastrophe is opposite the residence of Mr. Bodine, adjoining Harris's Landing, about five hundred feet from the shore and it is said that the families residing in the neighborhood were, for the most part, unaware of the close proximity of such a dangerous magazine. The building was a one story wooden one, twenty by twenty-five feet square, and blown into fragments so small, that hardly a single stick could be found that a child could not lift. Rev. Mr. White, an Episcopal clergyman, having a pastoral charge in the place, and residing near the manufactory, was forced to remove with his family to a neighbor's house, some distance off, to obtain shelter from the inclement weather, every window in his own dwelling being completely blown out.

All the dwelling in the vicinity were in the same state. Curiously enough, a stage happened to be passing at the time of the explosion, and the concussion was so great that the glasses in the windows on one side were shattered into a thousand pieces.

CHRISTIES.—The brig Greyhound, brought over recently (consigned to E. C. Bates, Cedar street) from Malta, two beautiful gazelles, which have been sold to Mr. John Haley, of Brooklyn for \$50.

Mr. H. intends them as pets on his farm, if they can endure the climate which is doubtful.

Mr. Bates received by the same ship, some Malta pigeons, of great size. One of them measures 34 inches from tip to tip of wings. Also one female and ten male Maltese asses, these latter designed for the Illinois market.—N. Y. Express.

THE AMERICAN EAGLE CAUGHT AND CAGED.—Mr. Emory Byington, of Jefferson, going a short time since from his barn, saw an eagle pounce down upon a goose in his yard; and while devouring his prey, he also made a descent upon the turkey rooster and triumphantly made him prisoner. He is of large size, measuring six feet from tip to tip of the wings, and possesses great strength.

His royal highness being now securely caged, is doomed to pass the remainder of his existence in a prison.

Lincoln (Mr.) Democrat.

The experiment of enforcing the Maine Liquor Law is about to be tried in Boston by the new Mayor and Aldermen. At their meeting Tuesday, preliminary steps in this direction were taken. The Chief of Police was directed to "use the most efficient measures in the power of his department to secure the immediate enforcement of the statute relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors, goods, wares and merchandise on the Sabbath."

Major Howell, a brother-in-law of Col. Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War, is about to leave New Orleans, it is said, with a choice party of gallant spirits, to aid the Turks, and to gain glory on the battle-field.

# SPECIAL NOTICES.

## POISONING.

To all of Parents who use Vermifuge Compound of Carter, Calcutta, &c., are aware that while they appear to benefit the patient they are actually laying the foundations for the worst of diseases, such as salivation, loss of sight, weakness of limbs, &c.

In another column will be found the advertisement of Hobbins's Maladies, to which we ask the attention of all directly interested in the cure of diseases of the children. In Lever Complaints and all disorders arising from a bilious type, should use one of the only genuine medicine, Hobbins's Liver Pills.

Do not be deceived, but ask for Hobbins's Worm Syrup and Liver Pills, and observe that each box contains the name of the Doctor, J. N. HOBBS, &c., as above also are genuine.

LYON'S KATHARON.

The Katharon purges the off of the system. Climate and age, in Preserving and Restoring the human Hair even after a Bald and many years' elapses the scalp from the hair and its natural impurities will cure the Nervous Headache and all Empirical Diseases of the head, and the most desirable article for curing and improving the hair in the world. It happily unites the effect of the choicest Pomades to the best French Hair Oils, and exalts the Perfume of the most delicate flowers. No person should be without it. Price only 25 cents in large bottles. Sold by all dealers, everywhere.

D. S. BAINES, Proprietor, 161 Broadway, N. Y.

Certain Cases for Scientific Enquiries, Outcomes Diseases, Bad Legs, Ulcers and Old Sores, &c., are indicated that Hobbins's Ointment is the only one which is in its effect infallible. Cases that the most eminent medical practitioners have despair of relieving, immediately yield to its curative power. It is a safe and reliable, and with the printed directions which accompany each pot, with Hobbins's Pills, the two combined together, constitute the most powerful medicine, and have the safety without a shadow.

Christmas has come and gone, New Year's will not be far off, and for another year, but do not lose it with us. We have the best medical medicine kept in every house, as the best method of curing the approach of sickness. They are safe, reliable, and with the printed directions which accompany each pot, with Hobbins's Pills, the two combined together, constitute the most powerful medicine, and have the safety without a shadow.

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# Meteorological Diary for DECEMBER, 1853.

Thermom.		WIND	GENERAL ASPECT OF THE WEATHER		
DEC.	° F.				
1	36.45 40.25	NR SW	clear	cloudy	cloudy
2	34.45 36.25	NR	clear	clear	cloudy
3	32.45 35.25	NR NW	cloudy	all	day
4	29.45 34.25	NW	clear	clear	clear
5	29.45 34.25	NW	cloudy	cloudy	cloudy
6	29.45 34.25	NR SW	cloudy	cloudy	clear
7	29.45 34.25	NW	clear	clear	clear
8	19.45 44.31	SW	clear	clear	clear
9	19.45 44.31	NW SW	clear	clear	clear
10	30.45 44.31	SW	clear	clear	clear
11	30.45 38.38	NR	clear	clear	clear
12	30.45 38.38	NR	clear	clear	clear
13	32.45 43.38	NR	cloudy	all	day
14	32.45 43.38	NR SW	cloudy	cloudy	clear
15	40.45 43.38	NR	clear	cloudy	clear
16	28.50 42.38	SW	clear	clear	clear
17	28.50 42.38	SW	clear	clear	clear
18	28.50 42.38	SW	clear	clear	clear
19	28.50 42.38	SW	clear	clear	clear
20	28.50 42.38	SW	clear	clear	clear
21	28.50 42.38	SW	clear	clear	clear
22	28.50 42.38	SW	clear	clear	clear
23	28.50 42.38	SW	clear	clear	clear
24	28.50 42.38	SW	clear	clear	clear
25	28.50 42.38	SW	clear	clear	clear
26	28.50 42.38	SW	clear	clear	clear
27	28.50 42.38	SW	clear	clear	clear
28	28.50 42.38	SW	clear	clear	clear
29	28.50 42.38	SW	clear	clear	clear
30	28.50 42.38	SW	clear	clear	clear
31	28.50 42.38	SW	clear	clear	clear



